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PROPOSED NEW POLICE RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Continued from page ten)

the night time, he shall frequently examine all doors, low windows, gates and gratings of buildings; become acquainted by sight with all persons living or doing business on his beat; be particular to note the time of persons of known bad character who frequent his beat; investigate all suspicious circumstances that may present themselves to him, such as hacks standing on his beat or passing over his beat at night without lamps lighted; persons passing late at night with bundles, or persons loitering about or acting in a suspicious manner.

Section 9. Patrolmen, while on duty, must not enter any house or leave their beat except in the discharge of police duty. If requested by any person, under any circumstances, to leave their beat in the discharge of police duty, they shall enter in their memorandum book the time and at whose request they leave their beat and shall complete the entry of all the facts of leaving their beat and the time of their return thereto as soon as they have returned to their beat.

Section 10. Injured or sick persons found on the streets who are in need of medical attention must be taken to their homes if they so desire. When they do not want to go to their homes they shall be conveyed to the hospital.

Section 11. All dead animals found on streets or public places by members of the force shall be forthwith reported by signal box, or personally at the station-house.

Section 12. If any policeman observes in the street anything of a dangerous character, or likely to occasion public inconvenience, or anything which seems to him irregular or offensive, he shall report the same immediately on his return to the station house, with full particulars of the case and his action thereon.

Section 13. Members of the force must be vigilant in the matter of malignant, infectious or epidemic diseases, and promptly report all such cases coming to their knowledge.

Section 14. Patrolmen shall report to their captains all accidents that occur on any street, avenue or sidewalk that may come under their notice, whether on or off duty, whether within or without their own beat. In such cases the patrolman shall ascertain and report the name, age, residence or destination of the person injured, sober or intoxicated, together with the date and precise place of the accident, the nature of the injury and the full particulars thereof, giving a general description of the person or persons injured.

Section 15. Patrolmen shall collect at once from the bystanders the names and addresses of all persons who saw or know particularly concerning an accident, and report the same with his report of the accident itself.

Section 16. Patrolmen shall carefully observe whether street lamps are lighted and burning on their respective beats. If any gas or electric lamps are found not burning, which are in condition to burn, they are to be immediately lighted by the patrolmen. Patrolmen shall report at the expiration of each tour of duty the lo-

cation of each lamp in condition to burn, found not burning, and the hour when the same was lighted by the patrolman; also large lamps found broken or not in condition to burn and the cause thereof.

Section 17. Members of the force, in their respective districts, in case of any break, or leakage of water pipes or gas pipes, or sewers in the street, or in connection with any house, store or building or premises, shall notify the station-house as promptly as possible, of the existence of such break or leakage, and that the same must be repaired at once; and at once report all such matters to their commanding officer.

Section 18. It is the duty of any member of the police force who shall discover any balcony or ladder of any fire escape encumbered, to notify the occupant or occupants of the premises of which such fire escape forms a part, to remove such obstructions, and if not complied with, to obtain warrants for the arrest of parties so notified; and also for all persons who fail to burn a red light and post a sign in every hallway in accordance with the law.

Section 19. Whenever a dead human body is found in the water or on any street, alley, park, public or other place, or comes to the notice or observation of any member of the force, such member shall immediately ascertain full particulars in connection therewith, notify station-house, and, until the necessary order has been issued by the coroner, shall see that no person shall touch, remove or disturb the body; nor touch, remove or disturb the clothing nor any article upon or near such body.

Section 20. Every ambulance or other vehicle used for the transportation of sick or wounded persons or animals, shall be entitled to the right of way over all other vehicles upon every public street, highway and place. Any person who shall willfully interfere with or retard or obstruct or impede the progress of any such ambulance or vehicle thereon, or who shall willfully injure the same, or willfully drive any vehicle in collision therewith, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 21. Patrolmen shall immediately upon receipt of information from any source of unusual or important casualty, crime or other police occurrence transmit to his commanding officer all information relative thereto received by him and shall continue such transmission from time to time as further particulars are received.

Section 22. Patrolmen shall report to their respective officers all matters of importance relative to their duties at all times, accidents, homicides, attempted suicides, burglaries, assaults, and other violations of the law occurring on their beat or requiring their action.

Section 23. The ends of justice are often defeated in cases of homicide, owing to the insufficiency of evidence. It is the duty of all members of the force to be particularly careful to note all the declarations of persons who have been victims of murderous assaults.

other than homicide when it is possible that the criminal may have left his finger impression upon some article, members of the force shall prevent all persons from entering upon the scene of crime until an officer from the detective bureau arrives.

Section 24. Charges shall be made against any patrolman who shall, through neglect of duty, fail to discover a homicide, burglary, or a serious breach of the peace committed on his beat, during his tour of duty, or who shall neglect to take proper measures to arrest any person guilty of these offenses.

Section 25. Patrolmen shall note locations of all fire alarms and signal boxes on or near their beats, and also telephone stations, so as to be able in case of emergency to immediately notify the station-house and send fire alarm.

Section 26. Patrolmen shall see that streets and sidewalks upon their respective beats are not encumbered with goods, merchandise, boxes, building material, bales, etc., or vehicles.

Section 27. Patrolmen must not walk together or talk with each other when they meet on the confines of their beats, unless to communicate information appertaining to their duties; and in such cases they must make the communication as brief as possible.

Section 28. A patrolman must not walk or talk with citizens while on patrol duty, except on police duty; then he shall stand and hear what the business is; if it requires his immediate attention, attend to it; if not, he shall direct the person or persons asking information to the station-house.

Section 29. A patrolman compelled to leave his beat for reasons other than the discharge of his duties, shall, prior to so doing, obtain permission from the patrol sergeant, or by telephone from the captain in charge of the station-house.

Section 30. Patrolmen must not compound any offense committed against their personal property or withdraw any complaint, unless permitted by the sheriff.

Section 31. Charges shall be preferred against any member of the force who shall discharge his pistol or use his club except in self-defense. His right to use his pistol is limited to the following circumstances:

1. When in danger of his life.
2. When there is reasonable appearance of danger or of his receipt of great bodily injury.
3. In obedience to a judgment of a competent court.
4. In overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or in the discharge of any other legal duty.
5. In retaking felons who have been rescued or have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting persons charged with felony, and who are fleeing from justice or resisting such arrest.

Section 32. All officers when on patrol duty shall carry a revolver, baton and handcuffs; and all officers shall at all times carry a revolver, whistle and handcuffs.

Section 33. Stars, fire keys and patrol box keys must at all times be in the possession of the officers to whom they are issued.

Section 34. In the event of patrolmen finding in the streets or elsewhere property which has been abandoned, he shall cause it to be brought to the station-house for disposition.

Section 35. A patrolman on beat shall aid pedestrians in crossing the streets, to enforce the traffic rules against all vehicles, to prevent fast or reckless driving, and do all other acts looking to the safety of citizens

and property on the streets.

Section 36. Every member of the uniformed force shall be furnished with a key to the police signal boxes and shall be held responsible therefor. Keys shall be inspected at each roll call. Should a policeman be unable to procure his key when requested, or fail promptly to notify his station of its loss, complaint may be made against him.

Section 37. Sergeants or patrolmen when signaling shall not leave the box until he is sure that his signal has been duly received in the station-house.

Section 38. Patrolmen shall be held responsible for any injury to the signal boxes and shall report to the station-house all accidents and breaks in the wires on their respective beats. They must not alter or disarrange the adjustment of the instrument when the bell ceases to work, but shall report the same to the station-house from another signal box.

Section 39. Whenever a member of the force discovers or has his attention called to a lost child he shall make inquiry in the immediate vicinity and endeavor to ascertain the residence of the parents or guardians of such child; failing to do so, he shall bring the child to the station-house, where the officer in charge shall enter a description of the child and of its clothing and such available particulars as may be necessary or pertinent to the case, and have the child taken to the matron of the city prison.

Section 40. Every person appointed on the police force or thereafter promoted is on probation for a period of six months from appointment or promotion, and if at the expiration of such six months' trial he shall have proven himself capable, faithful and efficient in the service, he shall be so reported by his commanding officer to the sheriff, and if he shall have proven himself otherwise, he shall be so reported. Any person promoted in the police force who shall be reported by his commanding officer as unfit or inefficient in the rank to which he has been appointed or promoted, shall not be confirmed in this appointment or promotion.

Section 41. Members of the police force shall not make an arrest in their own quarrels or those of their families, except under grave circumstances, such as would justify them in using measures in self-defense.

Section 42. Members of the police force are prohibited from influencing or attempting to influence by threat or otherwise, the business of any citizen.

Section 43. An officer who is assigned to a beat upon which a public park is situated or immediately adjacent thereto, must see that all laws and ordinances relating to such public park are enforced therein.

Section 44. All officers who are detailed for duty on any street or place upon which there is a theater or other place of amusement or entertainment, or where an assemblage of people is gathered in a building, must see that the aisles of such places are kept free from all obstructions and forthwith arrest any person permitting obstructions in such aisles while an assemblage of persons is present.

Section 45. The word "police" as used in these rules, is a general term and means any member of the uniformed force, whatever his rank.

Section 46. Members of the police force are required to speak the truth at all times, whether under oath or not. In cases in which they are not allowed by the rules of the service to divulge the facts within their know-

ledge, they shall say nothing. And when called upon to give evidence or make any deposition they are under the direction of a court or the commission, and in response to questions asked, they shall state in a clear and distinct voice, truly, all they know respecting the matter inquired of, without fear or reservation, and without any desire or design to influence the result.

Section 47. All members of the police force are required to be always neat and clean, their equipments always ready for use, to be polite in their dealings with citizens and respectful and policemanlike in their dealings with each other; promptly and thoroughly obedient to orders, alert and keen in their duties, and always endeavoring to learn their duties most thoroughly. They are required to restrain themselves under annoyance and keep their temper under control; to say too little rather than too much; that they are paid, first of all, to protect lives and property, apprehend criminals and be the protectors of all citizens.

Section 48. Each member of the force in his conduct and deportment must be quiet, civil and orderly. In the performance of duty he must maintain decorum, alertness, command of temper, patience and be discreet. He must refrain from harsh, violent, coarse, profane, or insolent language, and, when required, act with promptness and sufficient energy to perform his duty. Whenever a question is put to him by any person, he is not to answer in a short and abrupt manner, but with attention. At the same time, while on duty, he is to avoid as much as possible entering into unnecessary conversation with anyone. He shall, in a respectful manner, give his name and number to all persons who may ask for same.

Section 49. Members of the force shall carefully keep this manual in their possession, thoroughly examining and studying the same, that they may become familiar with the rules and regulations of the service, and their respective duties under them.

Section 50. Punctual attendance, prompt obedience to orders and conformity to the rules and regulations of the department are required of all members of the force and shall be rigidly enforced.

Section 51. Courtesy in the intercourse between officers and men of the force promotes discipline and tends to produce mutual respect.

Section 52. It is the duty of all subordinates to offer first the prescribed salute, and of the superior to return it.

Section 53. No member of the department shall, under any circumstances, whatever, lend money or borrow money or, or otherwise become indebted, directly or indirectly to any other member of the department or to any official or employee of the police department, or to any person whatsoever who is in any way directly or indirectly engaged in the business of selling mail or spirituous liquors; or in any business licensed by the territory or the municipal authority.

Section 54. No member of the department shall sell or assign his salary or income; nor contract any debts or liabilities which he is unable or unwilling to pay; nor neglect nor refuse to discharge honorably and promptly all indebtedness, claims and judgments, and satisfy all executions that may be held or issued against him; and any member of the department neglecting to pay any debt owing by him, shall, on complaint of one of his creditors, be punished by reprimand or fine or dismissal from the department.

RULE XII.

Specific Police Duties.

Section 1. The word "police" as used in these rules, is a general term and means any member of the uniformed force, whatever his rank.

Section 2. Members of the police force are required to speak the truth at all times, whether under oath or not. In cases in which they are not allowed by the rules of the service to divulge the facts within their know-

BRIDE AND GROOM WILL MAKE HOME IN HONOLULU



Ralph G. Jay
A quiet wedding took place on August 33, when Ralph G. Jay and Alice S. Burton were united in marriage by Rev. R. E. Smith of the Methodist Church. The bride wore a simple gown of white chambray, with picture hat to match. After the wedding the bride and groom went to their home, 2030 Nuanu avenue, where a wedding supper was served. Only the most intimate friends were present. The decorations were pink carnations and palms. They will make their home in Honolulu, as they have business interests here and Mrs. Jay expressed her admiration for Honolulu, the most beautiful place on the earth to live. She is a pianist and composer, exceptional ability, and is well known through the states in the music world. Mr. Jay, formerly of New York City, was connected with the New York Trust Company. Their many friends here and in the states wish them long life and a merry one.

Section 11. They shall not willfully maltreat or use any unnecessary violence to any person, prisoner or otherwise. The baton shall not be used except when absolutely necessary.

Section 12. No member of the force shall wear or use, or display or have in his possession any badge of authority other than the one he is entitled to.

Section 13. Officers are prohibited from loaning money to prisoners under any conditions.

Section 14. Officers are prohibited by law from soliciting for attorneys, but upon making an arrest, the officer shall, when requested by the person under arrest or detention, notify any attorney the prisoner may designate.

Section 15. Officers on day patrol having cases in court shall appear therein in uniform; when their cases have been disposed of, and having no witnesses to get, they shall immediately report back to their beats.

Section 16. No member of the force, while on duty or in uniform, shall drink any kind of intoxicating liquor, or (except in the immediate performance of his duty) enter any place in which any kind of intoxicating drink is sold or furnished. Nor shall he leave any police precinct, or portion of his uniform in any place where intoxicating drinks are sold or furnished. No intoxicating liquor shall, upon any pretext, be introduced into the station-house, except when advised by a physician or the officer in charge.

Section 17. Any officer found in the street in a state of intoxication, whether on duty or not, or who shall be found asleep during the hours of duty, shall be subject to dismissal or

RULE XIII.

Section 1. The sheriff, when issuing general orders pertaining to the police, shall be guided by the regulations, shall submit such orders first to the Honolulu Civil Service Commission at its first subsequent regular meeting.

Even a puny little man has enough strength to raise objections.